

# California GARDEN



OCOTILLO (FOQUIERIA SPLENDENS)

PHOTO BY R. A. MCLEAN

**April  
1935**

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**Begonia Notes**

*By Eva Kenworthy Gray*

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**Premium List**

*28th Annaul Spring  
Flower Show*

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**Spring Dresses**

*By Murray Skinner*

*The Magazine . . .*

## "California Garden"

A Practical Local Guide published monthly  
for more than 20 years  
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The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, in its 24th year of continuous activities. All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.50 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$2.00 per year.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF.



# CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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## OCOTILLOS IN BLOOM

Nature lovers who plan to visit the desert this spring are advised that present indications are that the ocotillos (*Fouquieria splendens*) will probably be in full bloom about the first week in April. The generous rains of the past few months should result in their being at their best this year. The ocotillos, in the writer's opinion, furnish the most spectacular display of all the colorful desert subjects. Particularly fine are the specimens along the Kane Springs-Julian road. The side trip into Borego Valley and up to Palm Canyon (a California state park) well rewards those who enjoy the unusual. An excellent oiled road extends from the paved highway at Julian to Kane Springs, which is on the paved highway U.S. No. 99, north of Brawley in Imperial Valley. The road into Borego Valley from the Narrows is well surfaced but poorly graded for a few miles through the bad lands at the entrance. However, no discomfort or difficulty should be encountered at a reasonable speed.

## BULB FIELDS AT BEST NOW

The bulb plantings of Luther L. Gage at Carlsbad will be at their best during the first two weeks of April. Mr. Gage's Tecolote strain of ranunculus is exceptionally fine. Large plantings of anemones, orange ornithogalums from South Africa, the heavenly blue Glory of the Sun, leucocoryne ivioides from Chile, new colors in tritonias (among which is a pure self yellow) and others are also in bloom. Mr. Gage's plantings are located at several different locations in Carlsbad and North Carlsbad, but the largest plantings of ranunculus and anemones will be found two blocks due south of Twin Inns in Carsbad.

## Twenty-eighth Annual Flower Show

On April 27 the annual spring flower show will open in the Bridges building, Sixth and C streets, in San Diego. Because of the Exposition, it has been necessary to make a change after so many years of shows held in Balboa Park. However, the show committee have made elaborate plans and it is hoped that this will be a credit to the organization and exhibitors. Because of the smaller space it will necessitate perfect co-operation by all those concerned. More flowers and of superior quality are requested. Amateur flower growers will be shown preference, so the classes for roses, sweetpeas, Iris and other garden flowers are given best showing space. Artistic arrangements in the many classes are particularly requested. We want the large show room to be a bower of perfect blossoms as only San Diego can provide.

Exhibitors will save time and misunderstanding if they will secure a premium list and read the rules carefully and make a list of their exhibits before going to the clerk's desk. Be able to choose your one, three or six white roses from your collection of eight or more. Arrangements should be done by the exhibitor from flowers grown by him or her. All entries must be in by eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, April 27. Remember that it is only by rules that confusion is avoided in such a great undertaking.

C. B. T.

## IRIS PREMIUM LIST FOR SAN DIEGO FLOWER SHOW CHANGED

Show time is here and because of changing our show place to the Bridges building down town, we have been forced to change the entry rules for the Iris exhibit. In order to concentrate more Iris into a smaller space we have arranged to have more artistic arrangement classes and collections which can be put in a very few containers. Of course we would like to have each variety named by the exhibitor. By changing the premium list that included specimen stalks, we have forfeited the privilege of the A. I. S. bronze medal, but appropriate trophies will be awarded besides the usual ribbons. We will miss the specimen stalk class, because, it is due to the instructive opportunity through that particular method of showing Iris that the desire to grow better Iris has made such huge strides during the past four or five years. However, bring in your best Iris and best looking Vases, Bowls, Dishes and Baskets. Remember that only one entry in a class can be made by an exhibitor, but there are plenty of classes and for each family of Iris so let's have more Dutch and Beardless types this year. It is necessary that the flowers be arranged by the exhibitor. The chairman of arrangements suggests that only Iris foliage or similar be used for the artistic arrangements. C. B. T.

Note the date which appears after the mailing address on the cover of your "California Garden" and when your subscription expires, please renew promptly.

## K. O. Sessions Agave and Aloe Garden Dedicated. . . .

### *By the Editor*

Several years ago one of San Diego's best known citizens, Miss Kate O. Sessions, was struck seriously ill following a strenuous week of feverish activity at the Encinitas Flower Show. There ensued a long siege of inactivity on her part during which the editor was constantly besieged with queries as to her condition by her many friends throughout the state. After it became apparent that Miss Sessions was vastly improved, one of her more enthusiastic friends wrote in and suggested a public dinner celebrating her recovery. The editor published the letter verbatim and requested suggestions. There came promptly from Miss Sessions a request to call on her at once. Upon complying with this request we were kindly but bluntly told that if her friends wished to make her happy the most practical way to do so was to assist her in establishing in Balboa Park an agave and aloe garden, a hope that she had long cherished. On Saturday afternoon, March the twenty-third, the final act in the accomplishment of that aim was performed in the formal dedication of the K. O. Sessions Agave and Aloe Garden. The San Diego Floral Association, the sponsors of the project, represented by the Association President, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, formally presented the garden to the city. Mr. John Morley, Park Superintendent of the city, accepted with an appropriate message of greeting and thanks. Mr. R. R. McLean, vice-president of the Association and County Agricultural Commissioner, serving as the chairman of the ceremony, introduced C. I. Jerabek, who was in active charge of the work. Mr. Jerabek spent a great deal of his own time in the work and collected specimens from far and near for the garden. Mr. George W. Marston was then introduced. He eulogized Miss Sessions as San Diego's most outstanding citizen and worker for civic betterment. Mr. Marston referred to his recent trip to Europe, stating nobody knew him, but when they discovered he was from San Diego, the horticulturists invariably inquired about Miss Sessions. Mrs. Greer read

a letter from Mr. A. D. Robinson, founder and first president of the Association. Mr. Robinson stated that many of his distinguished visitors tarried but long enough to inquire the whereabouts of Miss Sessions. The ceremony was well attended, impressive, yet intimate. Many were the friendly and humorous remarks, particularly from Mr. Marston, who remarked "botanically speaking, I would class Miss Sessions as a perennial, evergreen and everblooming." Miss Sessions responded at the end, she acknowledged her gratitude simply and sincerely and then reminisced on her experiences to the gratification of all. Characteristically she did not waste her opportunity but vigorously advocated an alpine garden in the county park at El Monte Oaks on the hillside. A planting of acid loving rhododendrons and azaleas beneath the live oaks in the bottom land. In Balboa Park she urged a heather garden, stating she had at least four varieties in her home garden in bloom throughout the year. A long path in the park bordered by a trellis covered with a wide variety of flowering vines was also highly desirable, in her opinion.

The agave and aloe garden was a riot of color, and the mesembryantheums used for a ground cover particularly were noteworthy. *M. Alstonii*, *M. laeve*, *M. speciosum*, and the annual *M. Criniflorum* creating a blaze of color. The latter variety proved a revelation to those present. The seeds of this variety, Miss Sessions suggested, should be sown broadcast along the roadsides in favorable locations throughout the county as it was a worthy subject to supplant our less spectacular native varieties. The floral effect created by such a program taxes the imagination. A bronze plaque unveiled at the ceremony credits the San Diego Floral Association with sponsoring the garden in honor of Miss Sessions. Without minimizing the effort put forth by the Association under the able leadership of Mrs. Greer, it is worthy of comment that no one individual gave more assistance to the project in inspiration, labor or donations of plants than Miss K. O. Sessions.

### REPORT OF MARCH MEETING

The San Diego Floral Association held its first meeting outside of Balboa Park in over fifteen years, in the main auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, March 19. The regular club building so beloved by all the members has been turned over to the use of the Exposition, and although we wish that great effort to be successful, we will sorely miss the artistic quiet rooms we called our own for so many years. The huge auditorium was crowded, however, by admirers of Alan B. Clayton, the speaker of the evening. In his commanding way of presenting his subjects we were taken into an enchanted land. Beginning with pictures by natural color photography, of which Mr. Clayton is a master, sunrise on the desert we were shown and had described the marvels of Death Valley down to the Colorado river and sand dunes at the southwest border. Desert flowers were shown in groups and settings and then close up views showing the details of the exquisite individual blossoms. The strange phenomena by which desert plants protect themselves against the elements was shown and discussed by Mr. Clayton. As his narration and pictures took us down through the central part of Imperial county he showed remarkable color plates of the mud pots and the Salton Sea shore. Mr. Clayton made a strong plea for the continued enforcement of protection of wild flowers in their native haunts. His love for each specimen was shown by pictures taken of the same plants hidden away on the desert and visited by him year after year. The devotion of such lovers of wild flowers has culminated in an ordinance in Imperial county that no grazing can be done within five hundred yards of the highway, those interested feeling that thereby many desert plants can be saved from extinction.

Meetings will be held in the small auditorium on the main floor of the Chamber of Commerce hereafter. Members are urged to renew their memberships as it may be imperative to issue cards for admittance to the fine meetings planned for the coming year. Almost three hundred people were present at Clayton's lecture, which was an open meeting.

C. B. T.

# Begonia Notes . . .

By EVA KENWORTHY GRAY . . . *Origin of Calla Lily Begonia Discussed*

We have at last some light on the origin of the Calla Lily Begonia. It is not as some suggested, produced by the New England States, though from there has been grown many fine specimens, and it seems to like that climate when given the warm rooms in winter. A member of the Begonia Club from Connecticut says it grows profusely in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, Mrs. Buxton says she talked with Dr. McLean of the New York Botanical Gardens about the natives of the Philippines and he did not mention the Calla Lily begonia. Then the Curator of the Begonia section of the New York Botanical Garden gives his authority by stating as follows:

"It is really a *semperflorens* and originated in Brazil (Botanical Magazine 1920). There is a possibility that the Calla Lily Begonia grows in the Philippine Islands, but not as a bedding plant. The Gardeners there have the same difficulties to grow a perfect specimen as we have. There is only one place I ever saw a good plant in New England. There is one placed as *Sellowii* Klotzsch, which I have never seen in this country yet."

I had stated that I first knew of it in 1921, but did not mean that it was then new to this country. I did not know the year that the lady brought the plant over from Germany. Then two members of the Begonia Club in New England stated they had known of it as early as 1917. It may possibly have been started there from seed sent over earlier.

The curator of the New York Botanical Garden also states: "Yesterday I saw twenty-two different species of begonias which we received from all over the world. I hope I am successful with them as they are a new kind of species that we never heard of before. In the future I am going to tell you all about them and describe them as closely as possible."

I think we Begonia Fans would like to take a trip there some day and see with our own eyes the new varieties Mr. Woolny tells us about.

From another member who was in London, England, last summer and

visited the Begonia section at Kew Gardens, reports that the Frobelli growing there was of a rather scrawney growth. The *Enfent de Nancy* does not bloom profusely, but such flowers as do come were over two and one-half inches across. Is that unusual?

A report from Dr. William Bailey of New Hampshire tells us of a find he made last year of a *semperflorens* with leaves blotched with yellow. He grew a specimen four feet tall with light pink blossoms. In the summer he took the plant outside in a shed and when he looked at it later, a couple of Angora kittens had frolicked in the foliage and it was a wreck. Isn't it so that if we have a special plant that one desires to grow into a perfect specimen, that something is sure to happen to it?

The Begonia Englerii, while an attractive plant is rather difficult to keep over the winter. It needs hot house conditions with steady warmth. Though I have a very good plant that has been under glass in a cool greenhouse, the one under lath dropped all its leaves, though looks still alive and may come out as warm weather approaches. It starts readily from seed and blooms the first year, so perhaps we can keep a few good specimens. It is inclined to grow rather tall and leggy and topping it will cause it to throw out more branches. Does not start readily from cutting. I like the Mrs. William S. Kimball better, as it has a long blooming period and the flowers are more attractive. We might try crossing an Englerii with a more hardy species and get a begonia that would be more satisfactory.

The seedlings of Ecuador held their foliage until the last of December, and all but one has dropped its leaves. It will be interesting to know whether that one will be a hardier plant, and be able to hold its leaves throughout the year. The seedlings grown from Ecuador in earlier years have been very erratic. One that has been in the seed box for three years has just started into growth, a rather sudden impulse. I have repotted it into a

three-inch pot and have a glass over it to encourage it into growth. So far it looks very thrifty. The large Ecuador in the lath house stands bare stalked, but is now under a glass frame to encourage it to start once more. I planted seed of these in July, 1934; they were freshly picked and started to appear in fifteen days and made a strong growth until December. They will come out again as soon as the temperature comes up and the nights warmer. Speaking of Ecuadoriensiis and Braziliensiis as being the same plant I find that the description of Braziliensiis is quite different from that of Ecuadorensiis.

While the latter is a small growing plant, Braziliensiis is a tall loosely growing begonia and is described by Bailey as "plant sparsely hairy; stems erect at first, but drooping and becoming slender with age; two to three feet high, branching, leaves lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, three to five inches long. Flowers in drooping panicles, cinnabar-scarlet, long and fuchsia-like. Males twice as long as females. From Bolivia."

Ecuadorensiis, as we know it here, is a low spreading plant with round green leaves, netted and veined with small clusters of white flowers something on the order of the *Speculata*.

I found two ripe seed pods on the *Superba-Azalia*, a seedling of the *Faureana-Palmata*. Will try them this year to see what they will produce in the third generation. I never knew the *Diadema* to set seed, and only once did the *Faureana-Palmata* ripen a seed pod. One was crossed with a *Richardsonii* and the resultant plants were semi-tuberous. I call these *Kathii*, the leaves are like the *F.-Palmata*, also the flowers. The other pod was pollinized with a *Rubra*, and it took the cane form with leaves somewhat similar to the *Coralina Lucerna*, but much larger. Some of the leaves are blotched with silver and from twelve by seven inches. The canes of these are very tall, as many as twelve canes to a root. The blooms are in drooping clusters in pink shades and one in pure white that I call *Superba-Kenzii*. They are a fall bloomer and the *Superba-Kenzii* held its cluster until February. Some of the canes have gone through the top of the lath house, (Continued on Page 8)



# Guide to the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region . . .

*. . . A Review by Lester Rowntree  
Carmel, Calif.*

If you belong to that small but happy klan of folk who find their greatest joy in traversing the trails of the High Sierras you will both need and greatly appreciate the newly published "Guide to the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region" (Sierra Club, \$2.00).

There has been a growing demand for just such a guide as this, the first comprehensive handbook routing and giving detailed description of the trail which, beginning at the Yosemite, follows the crests of the Sierras southward, finally landing the hiker or rider in the region of the Sequoia National Park. All the laterals are covered and the San Joaquin and Kings River region trails given careful and accurate explanation. Step by step and mile by mile the routes are traced and pointed out.

A clear but concise introduction gives just the information such a traveller needs. It tells us just what to take along, and how to manage the dunnage most efficiently, gives sensible suggestions regarding food and clothing and even a few hints on how to behave.

The approaches to the John Muir Trail in various regions and the points

of departure from it to the lower altitudes are indicated, elevations and the distance from point to point are given and there is a list of available maps in addition to the splendid one which is pocketed in the back cover of the book. This last is the most accurate and up to date of its kind and on it will be found all the trails described in the text. It is printed in three colors, blue-dotted with myriads of lakes, covers the whole territory of the "Guide" and is keyed for reference to it.

The author of the "Guide to the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region" travelled on foot every mile of the way, covering more than 2,000 miles to secure all the data which have gone into this small book. We can be sure that it is all dependable. Walter A. Starr, Jr., was a life member of the Sierra Club, who from childhood had spent his holidays in exploring the Sierras and who had a deep and strong devotion to their beautiful and unpeopled fastnesses. He was still a young man when in August, 1933, he lost his life in the Minarets. We have Walter A. Starr, Sr., to thank for the preparation and editing of his son's invaluable "Guide to the John Muir Trail."

## WHAT'S IN A NAME

Every garden lover will find out something interesting about his plants if he determines the meaning of their names. Hymenoporum means, "winged seeds." There is a good reason for each botanical name. Sometimes it is just a fanciful idea, i. e., *Dianthus*, meaning "Divine Flower." Sometimes it originates from the use of the plant, i. e., *Lavendula* (*Lavender*) from the Latin, *lavo*, "to wash," because it is laid upon freshly washed clothes. It may arise from a likeness to a certain animal. For instance, *Geranium* is derived from the Greek, *geranos*, meaning "crane," and if you will look at the ripe seedpods, you'll get the idea. Plants may be named after their discoverer or a prominent personage. *Camellia* is named after

George Joseph Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit Priest, who travelled in Asia in the seventeenth century. Many plants were originally thought to have medicinal value and derive their name from this use. *Scabiosa* was supposed to be a remedy for the itch or scabies. Our popular ground cover, *Mesembryanthemum* derives its name from *Mesos* (middle) *Hemera* (day) and *Anthos* (flower). Taken all together, of course, we have *Midday Flower*, and we all know how they close up as the sun goes down. So I suggest that instead of trying to find the common name of each plant, you determine the meaning of some of the true botanical names and you will have less difficulty in remembering them thereafter.

## VIVIPAROUS WATER LILIES

Bertha M. Thomas

One of the most interesting facts in nature is the reproduction of a new plant from a leaf. There are many examples but those in the waterlily family show up most strikingly because the new plant will often be in bloom while still attached to the mother plant by the leaf-rib.

The Dauben is probably the most prolific in this respect. The flowers are pale blue, leaves are large and wide spreading, but it is no longer a favorite, but it was the original one of this kind.

Mrs. Wilson and Wilson Gigantea both have large, sky blue blossoms, often ten inches across.

Panama Pacific is one of the old favorites which seems to gain more new friends every year. Buds are maroon spotted, flowers bright violet, leaves large and heavily flecked above, deeply spotted underneath. The leaf plants come from middle summer till fall.

Amethyst is a deep amethyst color and large flowers, while the new plants come very early. In fact this peculiarity is so marked that each new leaf has a tiny little nodule in its center almost at its unfolding.

One of our own seedlings from the Blue Triumph has this leaf-growing property but the new plants have not proven very strong. We suspect they would develop much better in a heated pool where they would escape the cool nights of our climate.

But the best of all this class, in our opinion, is the August Koch. It is very free blooming, a wonderful fragrance and a wisteria blue in color.

Independence is a beautiful deep pink and one of the best bloomers, continuing up till February 1, when we picked the last bloom, but new buds were still showing. Leaves are very large and spreading. This comprises the list of this class of lilies which we have tried.

If you wish the new leaf plant to develop a little quicker than nature unaided would do, we find they will respond to your wish if the old leaf is cut from the parent and put under some large lily pad which will fully protect it from the hot sun and also hold it fully immersed.



# PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-Eighth Annual Spring Flower Show, Saturday and Sunday, April 27-28. Bridges Building, 6th and C St., San Diego, California, Auspices of San Diego Floral Association. Opening Saturday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

Admission, 25c

## ROSES

### SECTION A—AMATEURS

- \* 1. Best collection of Roses, 25 varieties, two blooms each. (Association cup).
- \* 2. Best collection of Roses, 12 varieties, two blooms each. (American Rose Society Silver Medal.)
- \* 3. Best collection of Roses, 6 varieties, two blooms each. (American Rose Society Bronze Medal).

NOTE: No person may exhibit in more than one of Class 1, 2, 3.

- 4. Best six White Roses, one variety.
- 5. Best six Red Roses, one variety.
- 6. Best six Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 7. Best six Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 8. Best six Pink Roses, one variety.
- 9. Best six Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 10. Best six Flame Colored Roses, one variety. (Example Mme. Herriott)
- 11. Best three White Roses, one variety.
- 12. Best three Red Roses, one variety.
- 13. Best three Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 14. Best three Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 15. Best three Pink Roses, one variety.
- 16. Best three Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 17. Best three Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 18. Best one White Rose.
- 19. Best one Red Rose.
- 20. Best one Yellow Rose.

- 21. Best Yellow Shaded Rose.
- 22. Best one Pink Rose.
- 23. Best one Pink Shaded Rose.
- 24. Best one Flame Colored Rose.
- \* 25. Best display of Single Roses. (Five petals) American Rose Society Membership.
- 26. Best display of Polantha or Baby Roses.
- 27. Best display of Old Fashioned Roses.
- 28. Best display of Climbing Roses.
- 29. Best Rose introduced in 1934.
- \* 30. Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses.
- 31. Best arranged basket of Roses. One variety.
- 32. Best arranged basket of Roses, more than one variety.

\* **BEST ROSE IN SHOW**  
(San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.)

### SECTION B—AMATEURS

#### BEARDED IRIS

- 33. Artistic Display in Basket.
- 34. Best Arranged Bowl.
- 35. Best Arranged Vase.
- 36. Best Arranged Low Dish.

#### BULBOUS IRIS

(Dutch, Spanish or English)

- 37. Best Arranged Basket.
- 38. Best Arranged Bowl.
- 39. Best Arranged Vase.
- 40. Best Arranged Low Dish.

#### BEARDLESS IRIS

- 41. Best Arranged Basket.
- 42. Best Arranged Bowl.
- 43. Best Arranged Vase.
- 44. Best Arranged Low Dish.

\* **Sweepstake Trophy 33-44 inclusive.**

#### COLLECTIONS

- 45. Collection of five distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.
- 46. Collection of ten distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.

- 47. Collection of twenty distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris.
- 48. Collection of five distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 49. Collection of ten distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 50. Collection of twenty distinct varieties of Beardless Iris.
- 51. Collection of five varieties of Bulbous Iris.
- 52. Collection of ten varieties of Bulbous Iris.
- \* **Sweepstake Trophy 45-52 Inclusive.**

### SECTION C—AMATEURS SWEET PEAS

- \* 53. Best Collection Sweet Peas, 10 stems each vase.

#### Harris Seed Co. Cup

- 54. Best Vase Sweet Peas, White.
- 55. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Cream and Yellow Shades.
- 56. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Red and Red Shades.
- 57. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Pink and Pink Shades.
- 58. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Lavender and Blue Shades.
- 59. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Purple and Maroon Shades.
- 60. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Salmon and Orange Shades.
- 61. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Bi-color. **Classes 54-61 inclusive should carry ten to fifteen stems each vase.**
- 62. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.
- 63. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
- \* **SWEET PEA SWEEP-STAKES, San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.**

### SECTION D MISCELLANEOUS Amateurs

- 64. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses or Sweet Peas.
- 65. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Pewter Container.
- 66. Best Arranged Bowl or Dish of Flowers in Shades of Yellow.
- 67. Best Arranged Bowl or Dish of Flowers in Shades of Pink.
- 68. Best Arranged Bowl or Dish of Flowers in Shades of Lavender and Blue.

69. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Vase, Bowl or Dish.
70. Best Arrangement of White Flowers in White or Silver Container.
71. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Copper or Brass Container.
72. Best French Bouquet.
- 1st and 2nd Prizes**
- \* Sweepstakes in Classes 64-72 inclusive.
73. Best Miniature Arrangement.
74. Best Individual Specimen of Decorative Plant.
75. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
76. Best Collection of Bulb Flowers six or more varieties.
77. Best Display of Gladioli.
78. Best Display of Pansies.
79. Best Display of Violas.
80. Best Display of Delphinium.
81. Best Display of Petunias.
- \* Sweepstakes Classes 74-81 Inclusive.
82. Best Display of Stocks.
83. Best Display of Snapdragons.
84. Best Display of Calendulas.
85. Best Display of Larkspur.
86. Best Display of Fuschias.
87. Best Display of any other Flowers not otherwise classified.
- \* Sweepstakes Classes 82-87 Inclusive.
88. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and Other Lathhouse Subjects.
89. Best Specimen of Maidenhair Fern.
- \* 90. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.

## SECTION E GENERAL

### Open to All Competition

- \* 91. Still Life Flower Pictures in Shadow Boxes.
- 1st and 2nd Prizes**
- \* 92. Best Displayed Collection of Succulents.
- \* 93. Best Displayed Collection of Cacti.
- \* 94. Best Dish or Tray Garden.
- \* 95. Best Miniature Garden. Limit 18x24 inches.

## SECTION F PROFESSIONALS

96. Best Display of Sweet Peas.
- \* 97. Best Display of Cut Roses.
- \* 98. Best Displayed Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.

- \* 99. Best General Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses or Sweet Peas.
- \* 100. Best Displayed Collection of Shrubs and Plants.
101. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
102. Best Display of Gladioli.
- \* 103. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns, and other Lathhouse Plants.
104. Best Hanging Basket for Lathhouse or Porch.

## SECTION G FLORIST ENTRIES

- \* 105. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.

## \* OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW, San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

\*Classes in which Trophies are offered. Ribbons for first and second in all classes.

## FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Roses—Mrs. Geo. Gardner. Phone Bay 0346-M.

Sweetpeas—Mr. W. H. Gibbs. Phone Hill. 1550-J.

Iris—Mrs. Paul Tuttle. Phone Hill. 6642.

Arrangements in Baskets, Bowls and Dishes—Miss Etta Schwieder and Pieter Smoor. Phone Hill. 4950. Phone Main 4875.

Miniature Arrangements—Mrs. Maurice Braun. Phone Bay View 0573-W.

Still Life Flower Pictures—Miss Zula Kenyon and Mrs. Robert Morrison. Phone Hill. 6388-J.

Flowering Vines, Bulb Flowers, Gladioli, Stocks, Pansies, Violas, Delphiniums and Petunias—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour. Phone Hill. 4021.

Snapdragons, Calendulas, Larkspurs, Fuschias and any other not classified—Mrs. John Nuttall. Phone Hill. 2965.

Lathhouse Subjects—Mrs. D. Roul. H. 4636.

Succulents—Miss Alice Klauber. Phone Franklin 4275.

Gate Receipts—Mr. Erskine Campbell.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

Secretary—Mrs. M. E. Ward. Phone Hill. 2132-J.

General Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Greer. Phone Hill. 1550-J.

## SHOW RULES

- ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A. M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
- All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 9 A. M. of the first day of Show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A. M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
- All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 90 excepted from this rule).
- Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
- Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
- Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
- The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.
- Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
- All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for arrangement.

(Continued on Page 8)

## DEWEY KELLY

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# Spring Dress . . .

## . . . Echeverias Disport in Gay Spring Dresses

By MURRAY SKINNER

It was spring of the year; a Southern California spring. Not the sudden glorious awakening of a northern spring where, at dusk the streams and even the ground are frozen to a crackling rigidity, and at dawn the blood-shattering chinook comes whirling out of nowhere and the earth shudders, groans, turns over and is wide awake. A California spring, rather, is like a weary housewife who mutters at the impatient alarm of the pitiless clock, struggles to rouse from her needed rest, and, half-dragged with sleep, counts on mental fingers the tasks to be performed.

The daffodils and violets, the freesias and tulips had, through over-eagerness, started their green blades upwards, and many had even burst their protective calyx and flowered into vari-colored bloom. The roses had been pushing at their brown buds, chaffing—like a spirited horse at the restraint of the bit—anxious for their summer glory; but the daisies were a bit slow and, oh yes, the Echeverias were still slug-abled, sulking a little over their ragged brown leaves, which must be worn until they had been prodded and coaxed into making and donning new gowns of thrilling hues. Oh, dear! With so much to do she'd have to get up, and, after a last minute snooze, with a prodigious sigh Mother Earth rolled out and went to work.

Soon the Echeveria bed carried an illusive glow of tender green, a green "sensed" rather than seen. Old, deep-toned plants began to lose their colors. Leaves, richly succulent, pushed forth and spread their fresh green over last year's well-worn gowns. Setosa's fuzzy little, burnt-brown face peered around at fellow playmates as, with a tiny sigh, she hustled her new, many-petalled green dress in so great a hurry to wear it that it looked almost untrimmed, the green out-shining the delicate hairs which, later, would cover her in downy white.

Gibbiflora Flammea extended long strips of blood-clotted, faded-purple to cover the drooping of old, frayed skirts. Elegans, not to be out-done,

hurried so fast sewing together the lovely, almost transparent leaves of her blue-green dress, she forgot to rouge and powder her face and had to add that coloring at the last moment.

Nuda's tall, naked stalk, unable to clothe itself with its own leaves, burst forth with little rosettes of plantlets. Nivalis, to distinguish herself from the growing family clustered about her skirts, grew brilliant red trimming on the edges of her pointed, blue-green leaves. Scheerii chose variegated chiffon in which violet and bronze tones predominated, and twisted her lance-shaped leaves out of shape slipping on her gown. Peacockii went blue with pride in her stout heavy-headed blossoms, blushing a faint red when comments were made.

Stolonifera, sprawling her exquisite heads of pale green all over the ground, thought her vivid, orange-scarlet flowers rich jewels for adornment. Dressed in many thick, rounded leaves, Multicaulis, in daring disdain of contrast, lifted long flower stalks crowned with clusters of blooms all the same rich dark red on strong deep green, and Maxoni, peeking across the sheltering stones of the bed, thought the color combination perfect and imitated it in faded tones.

Derenbergii fell into the red paint and could not clean her leaves, the edges remaining stained. Funckii liked her pale, sea-green color, but she touched it up with very faint rose-hues, and somehow, with tiny indentations and soft surface luster, contrived to look like a mother-of-pearl shell. Crenulata ruffled her wide, deeply cupped leaves in haughty pride, holding their red edges well above the damp soil. Scheideckeri chose regulation powdery blue-green, and in her haste nearly forgot her white stripes, tacking on only a few at the very last. Hoveyi's dress was beyond description. It looked like a bit of ribbon candy, such as is sold at the Christmas season.

Red and green were the first choice of the season, but later wonderful shades of opal and amethyst, purple and peacock sheens would glow, a vivid parade of Mexican Beauty.

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### SHASTA DAISY

Many have reported they have trouble in growing the Burbank Double Fringed Shasta. We find it prefers division of roots in early winter rather than spring. Also cries aloud for plenty of water, liberal fertilizing, in small quantities at frequent intervals, and shade and sun about in equal mixture. Ours are already budded and March 15 is early even for them. B.M.T.



# Calliandra Californica . . .

By K. O. SESSIONS

. . . *Grows Wild at Cape San Lucas, Lower California*

I wish to endorse what Mr. Barnhart said in the December number of the California Garden regarding the very beautiful and little known *Calliandra grandiflora*. There are already a few plants in the City. Mr. Hugh Evans of Santa Monica has a large plant which I saw very full of bloom in October.

There are many specimens of the *Calliandra grandiflora* in San Diego. I have enjoyed its cultivation as a low spreading plant, for its foliage is excellent and it makes a splendid ground cover, especially useful on sloping surfaces. It easily becomes a large shrub—there is one fully twelve feet high on First Street at the northwest corner of Kalmia that must be over twenty years old.

The rice paper plant, also mentioned, is all that he has said of it; but it

is a treacherous plant for a small garden. If any of its roots are cut or disturbed they send up new shoots which will soon completely monopolize a large area, requiring constant work to destroy them. So I suggest planting the rice paper plant in your vacant lot at the rear, for its fine decorative effect.

*Calliandra californica* grows wild at Cape San Lucas, Baja California. It is very desirable where moderate sized plants of long life and good habit are wanted, and in San Diego it is practically an everloomer. Its flowers are smaller than those of *grandiflora*, but they are excellent in color. The shrub attains moderate size and is very drought resistant. I feel quite guilty that I have not raised a few hundred plants. I did raise a few from some seed that I gathered in 1900.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

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## DESERT

A host of flowers on the desert floor,  
Sunset hued waves from out a sea of sand,  
Not dun and gray but colored bright and bland,  
Are swept in heaps upon a golden shore.  
Hard lessons have they had in Nature's lore,  
The day's fierce heat, the piercing cold of night  
Deter them not, for they have learned aright  
The beauty of waste places to restore.  
A ragged, grassy tuft or wandering dune  
To them a challenge is, and forms grotesque  
Attest the struggle with their arid foe.  
Fantastic shadows write a victor's rune,  
Or carve with sharp black strokes an arabesque  
On sun-baked terrain, shimmering, aglow.  
—FLORENCE CROSBY ARSENAULT.

## SHOW RULES

(Continued from page 6)

10. Flowers in Arrangements must be arranged by exhibitor.
11. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. SWEET PEAS will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stems.
13. ROSES will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Rose Society.
14. IRIS will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Iris Society.
15. A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.
16. A collection is a variety of meritorious kinds brought together.
17. All vases, bowls, etc. belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than eleven o'clock.
18. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Mrs. M. A. Greer, Hill. 1550-J. Where Exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

No Fee for making entries in this show.

## BEGONIA NOTES

(Continued from Page 3)

which is eight feet long. It is an interesting experiment in growing begonias from seed as one is so apt to get an entirely new plant with characteristics of several varieties.

Did you know that *Weltonensis* is the result of a cross between *Sutherlandi* and *Dregei*? The *Sutherlandi* giving it a semi-tuberous root and the *Dregei* the white flowers. There are two species of *Sutherlandi*, one from Natal and the other from South Africa. The flower of the Natal is a salmon red.



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## EUGENIA SMITHII

is not as large a grower as the *Eugenia Myrtifolia*, so well known, but its foliage is larger and of good color, and the prints are a choice pale lavender in large clusters and very decorative, and ripen in the winter.

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is a fine yellow winter blooming shrub that will take the place of the *genista*. It is a native of the Mediterranean hill slopes.

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The Whaley Chirimoya shown above weighed better than three pounds, and is shown here about two-thirds natural size.

At the left, Mr. C. Anschicks of Vista, California, standing beside one of his five year old bearing Armstrong Chirimoya trees.

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You'll enjoy a visit to the Armstrong display yards at Ontario at any time during the year, for there are always available there many blooming plants that are new to you, as Armstrongs are continually importing the latest in flowering plants and roses and offer the most complete selection of fruiting trees and plants in California. It's a delightful drive at this time of year to Ontario, forty miles east of Los Angeles, through the grass-covered California hills.

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